Declassified in Part - Sanitized Copy Approved for Release 2012/02/29 : CIA-RDP83-00415R005600010001-7 CLASSIFICATION SECRET/CONTROL - U.S. OFFICIALS ON CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE AGENCY REPORT INFORMATION REPORT CD NO. 50X1-HUM 13 June 1950 COUNTRY DATE DISTR. Czechoslovakia NO. OF PAGES 2 SUBJECT North Bohemian Brown-Coal Mines 50X1-HUM in the Most (Brax) Area NO. OF ENCLS. PLACE ACQUIRED SUPPLEMENT TO DATE OF REPORT NO. INFO. This docides? Co itams reportation appending the matical depende of the grived blues cithe for the reason of the entolder at the 2.8.C., 2 into 38 and amendre, its transference of the experience of its contents is any reasons to an grantforce of the experience theretic by lain. In location of very food 19 products to pro-THIS IS UNEVALUATED INFORMATION

1. The North Bohemian Brown-Coal Mines have the following large mines in the Most (Brox) area:

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In Cera (sin), there are 25 open pit mines, and 10 others of unknown type.

- In these mines, the depth of the overlay which must be removed before the coal seams can be reached for open-pit mining is from 20-50 m. There are usually two coal seams; the second seam is about 20 m. beneath the first one. The average thickness of the first coal seam is about 1-2 m., that of the second seam is from 12-18 m., sometimes up to 25 m. Work starts after satisfactory soundings have been taken. The overlay is excavated by sorapers and transported to a "dead" mine, which is filled in. The type of scraper used depends on the terrain. After the coal has been uncovered, scrapers with a simple spoon break the coal off and load it onto conveyors, which feed the coal into a crusher plant. The coal is then sorted into three sizes and transported either to the Stalin Hydrogenation Plant in Most or to outside consumers.
- 3. The following types of scrapers are used for removing overlay:
 - a. Two large electric scrapers, built in Germany in 1944 and having 8 spoons.

b. One larger electric scraper with greater capacity and 10 spoons.

c. Electric scrapers (12-18 spoons with 0.5 cu.m. capacity), used mostly for the clay overlay.

d. One scraper for filling in empty mines. Its size is approximately the same as that of the large scraper.

e. Two large electric machines and one Diesel-engine machine for replacing railway tracks for the scrapers or rolling stock.

- 4. The following scrapers are used for digging coal:
 - a. Steam-driven scrapers built by Orenstein & Koppel in Germany in 1920-1924. Capacity of the spoon is 2 cu.m. These scrapers are slow-working, not

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not very mobile, and are mounted on 1,800 mm. gauge, heavily-built railway tracks.

- b. Diesel-powered scrapers, built in Germany in 1940-1944 and with a spoon capacity of 2 cu.m.
- c. Electric driven scrapers, built by Skoda in 1946 and even later. Capacity of the spoon is 2 cu.m. Power is supplied by cable either from the Most power station or from Ervenice.
- 5. Small trucks with steam or Diesel-powered engines are used to transport the overlay. The following conveyors are employed to transport the coal from the mines to the sorting stations:
 - a. Endless belt conveyor,
 - b. Supported cable conveyor,
 - c. Endless chain carriage,
 - d. Endless cable carriage.

From the sorting stations to the station plant, the coal is transported by ordinary railway trucks. Normal gauge Linke-Hoffmann trucks with a capacity of 8 cu.m. are used for quick loading. Coal for the Most power station is carried by normal railway trucks and for the Stalin plant by special Talbot reinforced cars run on a specially built electrified railway with automatic blocks and signals. The capacity of each reinforced car is 80 toms. An electric engine is used to pull from six to eight cars, and a steem engine if the train is longer.

- 6. About 39 levels in the mines are worked simultaneously, and approximately 26,000 men in two shifts are employed, although three shifts are possible. The present output of coal is not known, but in 1946 it was six times larger that it was in 1938. It is estimated that there is a coal reserve sufficient for the next 120 years, assuming an output similar to that of 1946. The Stalin plant uses 70 percent of the entire first-grade coal yield from the four large mines, but the exact amount is not known. The Ervenice power station uses the third-grade coal, called Lupek, which contains almost 50 percent earth and stone.
- 7. The large mines have their own power station, which satisfies all their demands. This station is also able to supply current to some of the other mines, and the Ervenice power station supplies the remainder of the mines as well as the Stalin plant. A very large power station which is now under construction should be capable of supplying all the mines as well as other consumers. It is reported that this power station will be larger than was the Ervenice power station prior to its expansion.
- 8. About 8,000 persons are employed in the Stalin Hydrogenation Plant; they work in three shifts.

9.	In 1944-1945, new modern and well-equipped repair shops were constructed at
	Komorany. These shops are capable of repairing every type of machine such as
	is used in mining and transportation, and they employ 1,000 persons.

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